

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1882.

14,000 copies of the various editions—Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly—of the GAZETTE, are issued from this office during each week.

For County Clerk.
To the Voters of Winnebago County:
I take this method of informing you that I shall be a candidate for county clerk, at the coming fall election. Also I desire to thank you for the kindness you have shown me for over eight years as deputy clerk. I am most respectfully yours,
O. B. BLAW.

For County Clerk.
To the Voters of Winnebago County:
Having served the term to which you had the kindness to elect me four years ago (now serving the one year given by constitutional amendment) and promising my management of the affairs of the office of County Clerk has been to your satisfaction, and having in mind the precedent established by you of continuing an officer for a second term, where your interests have been properly cared for, I would therefore announce myself as a candidate for re-election, and solicit your endorsement. Respectfully yours,
THOMAS BELL.

For Town Collector.
I shall be a candidate at the next election for the office of Town Collector, relying upon the co-operation of my friends, and the support of those who may think me fitted for the office.
J. B. HOWELL.

County Treasurer.
The undersigned will be a candidate for County Treasurer at the ensuing election, and solicits the support of his friends and fellow citizens.
H. P. GOWLES.

Notice—For Tax Collector.
Not at the request of my many friends, did I announce myself a candidate for Town Collector; but as an old citizen and soldier, in needy circumstances, I ask the support of the Voters at the coming Spring Election. Yours truly,
ALEXANDER VAN BUREN.

For Assessor.
J. B. NASH will be a candidate for re-election, March 12th.
J. B. NASH.

For Town and City Collector.
J. B. NASH will be a candidate for re-election, March 12th.
J. B. NASH.

Amusements.

Opera-house—March 7, Madison Square, Hazel Kirke Company, No. 2.

Opera House, March 7th, 2:30 p. m.—Hazel Kirke matinee.

Opera house, March 9.—Mahn's Comic Opera company in "Patience."

Residence of Dr. Clark, March 9, 4 p. m.—Lecture by Caroline A. Potter on "The Great Struggle"—Henry IV.

Residence of Dr. Clark, March 16, 4 p. m.—Lecture by Miss Potter on "The Great Glory"—Louis XIV.

Seminary Chapel, March 17.—Lecture by Rev. Richard Edwards, LL. D., on "Character as a Product of Culture."

Opera House—March 21, Edwin Booth in Hamlet.

Residence of Dr. Clark, March 25, 4 p. m.—Lecture by Miss Potter on "The Great Calamity"—Louis XVI.

Seminary Chapel, March 24.—Lecture by M. S. Bebb, botany, "Insectivorous Plants."

Residence of Dr. Clark, March 30, 4 p. m.—Lecture by Miss Potter, "The English Novel."

Seminary Chapel, April 3.—Lecture by Prof. J. L. Pickard on "Language Study; its End and its means."

Residence of Dr. Clark, April 6, 4 p. m.—Lecture by Miss Potter on "The Genesis and Power of Satire."

Opera House—March 21, Edwin Booth in Hamlet.

Seminary Chapel, March 3.—Lecture by Prof. E. G. Smith, M. A., on "A Candle," illustrated.

Council Rooms—School board meeting.

City Council Monday evening.

Cord Marsh, of Chicago, is in the city visiting.

Chapel of St. Mary's Guild—services and lecture this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. E. P. Brainerd, is quite dangerously ill. Her recovery is not anticipated.

The Board of Supervisors meet on Monday next, at their room in the Court House.

Mr. Laver, president of the Second National bank, of Freeport, is in the city to-day.

Prof. E. G. Smith, of Beloit college, arrived in the city this afternoon, and will lecture at the Seminary this evening.

Mr. George W. Huke has broken ground for his house on North Church street, on land which he purchased of "Squire Lyon."

Our West side street commissioner should clean the cross walks on West State street at once; they are in a very bad condition.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Literary Union will be held this evening at the residence of Mr. A. D. Forbes, on North Main street.

A fair and entertainment is to be given this evening in Congregational hall, by the Mission band of the Second Congregational church.

The finance committee of the city council held a meeting in the council rooms last evening. Their time was occupied in auditing bills.

The Ladies' Missionary Society, of the First Presbyterian church met at the residence of Mrs. Currier, on Mulberry street, this afternoon at three o'clock.

The firm of Reeves & McRoberts, blacksmiths, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Reeves retiring, and Mr. McRoberts continuing the business at the old stand.

An extensive freight train, reaching from the east end of the bridge to Emerson & Co.'s warehouses, passed over the Northwestern road last evening.

Will Taylor and Parish Nichols, who are attending school at Aurora, are at home sick with typhoid fever, which it is said is quite prevalent there among the scholars.

The case of Jacob Weisenahl, the dyer, came up on a continuance before the police magistrate yesterday afternoon, and at the request of the prisoner the case was continued until Monday.

Henry Stern, the well-known clothier, in Stern's block, on the corner of West State and Main streets, has entirely renovated the inside of his building, and now it presents a very much improved appearance.

Howarth's Hibernia company arrived in the city this morning. They will give a matinee at the opera house to-morrow afternoon, affording the children an opportunity of seeing the panorama of Ireland.

Mr. D. A. Olin, superintendent of the Northwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, has been assigned to the superintendency of the division from Marion to Council Bluffs.

The attendance at the Opera House last evening was very slim, only about \$15 being taken. The stage setting was excellent, and in a prominent place on the stage was placed an oil painting from the Vincennes gallery.

Mr. S. L. Porter has resigned his position on the Northwestern road as section superintendent. He has been connected with the road since it first started, and tendered his resignation as he is going to remove to Dakota.

Mr. P. R. Thompson, a freight conductor on this division of the Northwestern road, has been promoted and takes the place made vacant by Conductor Kingsley, who has charge of the new train between this city and Chicago.

Albert H. Crocker, a well-known railroad man, and for some time connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road was yesterday appointed receiver of the Pekin, and Southwestern road on the recommendation of F. E. Hinckley.

The DAILY GAZETTE is growing rapidly and its circulation is largely increasing, which shows that our citizens appreciate a live paper. The price of the paper is \$2 for three months, and a subscriber gets eighty one copies for this sum.

The work of cleaning the mud and filth from West State street, which has accumulated during the winter, was begun this morning by Street Commissioner Weiden, who has a number of men employed. The mud is at least five inches deep.

Edwin Booth, the celebrated tragedian, who is to appear in this city in the near future, has adopted a new way of traveling. He now travels in a special palace hotel car, and during his engagement in a city makes that his home instead of stopping at a hotel.

It is said a prominent clergyman in this city, put a veto on the Seminary girls attending Oscar Wilde's lecture at the opera house last evening, and as a result the tickets which the young ladies had purchased were returned, and they did not attend.

Dr. Norman left this morning for Chicago, where he went for the purpose of perfecting arrangements with the agent of the Madison Square Company to have the Hazel Kirke company give a matinee here in the opera house, on the afternoon of next Tuesday.

John Anderson was arrested yesterday by Officer Chandler, for drunkenness, and locked up in the East side calaboose. This morning the prisoner was brought before the police magistrate and fined \$8.00, it being his second offense. He was sent to the stone pile as he was without funds.

The funeral of the late Stephen Wingate was held at the residence on Seminary street at ten o'clock this morning. Rev. Wilder Smith, pastor of the First Congregational church officiated, and a very large concourse of relations and friends attended the last sad rites. The body was interred in the East side cemetery.

Howarth's Hibernia will be at the Opera House to-night. The Dubuque papers speak of the performance in the highest terms of praise, and all who will attend can rest assured that they will witness the finest performance of the kind that has ever been presented to a Rockford audience.

Last evening, Prof. Lovinsbury's lecture discussed the question "Resolved that knowledge has more influence than wealth." After a spirited debate of two hours, the question was decided in favor of the affirmative. Music was furnished by the Misses Aelia Dunn, Mary Bell, and Messrs Harry Allen and Harlow Holt. A pleasant evening was passed by all present.

The many friends of Charles H. Burke, Esq., of Chicago, who formerly resided in Byron, will be pained to hear of his sudden and unexpected death, which occurred in San Antonio, Texas, yesterday morning. He was married the day previous to his death to Miss Ida N. Pierce. Deceased was a native of Byron, where he resided for a number of years.

The committee on streets and sidewalks of the city council ought to consider the proposition of building a bridge across Kent creek at River street, on the South Side. For years past the residents along this street and the surrounding neighborhood have been forced to take up subscriptions, each spring, to defray the expense of maintaining a small footpath, of but two planks, across the creek at this point, for their own accommodation. The amount of travel over this foot-bridge now amounts to hundreds daily. This is a regularly open street, and if there was a bridge at this point it would be a great benefit to the water power manufacturers as well as to the general public. To say the least it is not just for the city to force private citizens to take up subscriptions for a much needed public improvement.

MISS ALMA GRABHAM has returned to Rockford from a recent visit to her mother, Mrs. Bradley. Ladies, don't fail to call soon and see her work. Rooms at Mrs. A. N. Nichols, 312 N. Church street. Hours from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m.

OSCAR INTERVIEWED.

The Gazette Reporter talks with Mr. Wilde, and Ascertains that He Fails to Practice what He Preaches, viz: Aestheticism.

A reporter of the GAZETTE called on Oscar Wilde, the aesthetic apostle, at his rooms in the Holland House, this morning. By looking over the house register it was ascertained that his room was No. 29. We rapped at the door of his room, and a voice came from within, "Come in."

On entering we found everything in perfect chaos; knee breeches, gaiters, shirts, stockings and shoes scattered indiscriminately about the room, on the chairs and floor.

A something in bed covered with a blue checked shirt called out, "Pray what do you want, I thought I was asleep."

We pulled out our pastebord, and after looking it over, the object with the hair, for this was about all that could be discerned, except a huge and ungainly mouth, re marked with a broad grin, "Pray, wait until I have finished my breakfast, I have been traveling constantly for months, and would like a short respite. Can't you come up in half an hour?"

We replied that we certainly could and would, and retired with the lasting impression that Oscar was not very aesthetic, nor as neat and tidy as has been reported of him, and that he failed to practice what he preached.

At the appointed time we returned to the room, rapped, and was admitted. Upon entering we were much relieved at the sight, for no longer were the articles scattered about the chairs and floor, everything was in perfect order as could be seen under the circumstances, as the room was quite small. Mr. Wilde was dressed in a black velvet smoking jacket, light brown pantaloons, socks of the same color, and patent leather shoes with cloth tops to match the pantaloons. He was just getting ready to depart, and had on a sea brown overcoat, lined with fur, with fur collar and cuffs to match.

We were greeted with "Ah! I see, young man, that you are on time, and pray what can I do for you, something aesthetic I suppose."

We asked for his autograph, which was given at once, after giving a volume of directions to his colored servant, and which scroll is now on exhibition at this office.

In reply to a question whether or not he thought the audience was a small one last evening, he replied, "Yes, very select, and seemed to be composed of your best people, who give me very close attention throughout. I do not care to address idle people, but on the contrary I speak to manufacturers and merchants, of which your beautiful city seems to be well supplied."

He referred to the action of the Harvard students in Boston and said they put their heads in the lion's mouth, and with the same result as might be expected. Their parading was indeed grotesque and was simply a school boy's affair. At Brooklyn the audience in the gallery were ill behaved people and applauded at the wrong points in my speech, but I paid no attention to them and finished my talk without interruption.

The very worst place I have lectured thus far was at Rochester, N. Y., where the audience belittled, clapped, and acted like a pack of blarney fools.

At this point we were interrupted by the announcement that the hack was ready, and after a good morning, and a cordial shake we left. He took the train for Aurora where he lectures this evening.

William Smith, who for the past eight years has acted in the capacity of janitor for the Second National Bank and Rockford Insurance company, has severed his connection with these institutions, and it is said will engage in business. The bank and insurance officials speak of Mr. Smith in high terms of praise for his strict industry and integrity.

Mr. D. Woodruff is about to erect a two story dwelling just south of the First Congregational church facing Kishwaukee street. He has disposed of his residence corner of South Second and Walnut streets to Mrs. John Page who formerly resided in this city. Mrs. Page is at present residing in the eastern states, but intends to again take up her residence in this city in the near future.

The Elgin News has ascertained the following: "The Kirkland milk and passenger train on the Milwaukee road is to be again put on. It will be remembered that it was discontinued awhile ago, and the milk between Elgin and Bensenville was collected by a special train made up there, and taken from Bensenville by the Rockford passenger, arriving here at 9:05 a. m. We understand the Kirkland will run to Rockford, and that the new train No. 16, mentioned in this column yesterday, will run between Rockford and Chicago in the evening, being a fast train. It will doubtless commence next Sunday. Thus are our accommodations increasing."

The sale of seats for Howarth's Hibernia has been quite large. McGill's Mirror of Ireland is an important attraction at the entertainment. A Dubuque paper says: "The first scene is St. Patrick's day parade on Broadway, New York, the steamer Britannia steaming down the harbor, as the leaves for Ireland, the ocean, the storm, and the gorgeous views in Dublin Bay; also the scenes of all the leading cities in Ireland, rivers and lake views. There are sixty different views. A. Parnell, making his famous speech in favor of the land league, the boycotting, etc. The whole concludes with four living allegorical tableaux. The different scenes are excellent. This evening there will be an entire change of programme. The company is excellent, but the lateness of the hour prevents us making special or extended notes, but will add that Mrs. James Kearney, as Barney O'Neill, did his character in a pleasing manner, worthy of admiration. Miss Sadie McGill, as Molly O'Connor, is very pleasing, and did her part in an excellent manner. The company are all good, and gave entire satisfaction last evening."

Kensington Class.

WILD WILD.

The Gazette Reporter talks with Mr. Wilde, and Ascertains that He Fails to Practice what He Preaches, viz: Aestheticism.

A Very Slim Audience, and a Summer Lecture.

Rockford citizens evidently have few longings for aestheticism, in the general acceptance of the term. At any rate, they turned out in small numbers last evening at the opera house, to listen to the remarks of Oscar Wilde, the notorious advocate of aesthetic principles, who glories in being the subject of universal remark, seemingly caring more for the notoriety thus attained than for whether the remarks made are favorable to him, or whether his actions and appearances are held up to ridicule. Anything to be talked about, appears to be his motto. Affecting a tenderness for the true and disavowing upon the science of the true and beautiful in nature and art, he has willingly made himself the butt of general ridicule.

His reception last evening was decidedly cool, the audience being quite small, and remaining silent throughout the entire lecture, applauding but once, and giving vent to an unmitigated sigh of relief at its close. Shortly after eight o'clock, Oscar appeared upon the stage, which was tastefully furnished for the occasion, and making his bow, without further introduction launched forth upon his discourse.

His appearance called forth an audible smile of derision, and in reality he was about the freshest looking speaker that could be manufactured. He appeared to be more of a plodding farmer boy, whose incessant labor had prevented any educational pursuit, than a talented and accomplished young man. Not that Oscar is not talented, but his appearance upon the stage is decidedly green. Of course without a doubt he is exceptionally learned for a youth of his age, but to use to which he puts his learning, is comparatively without any good result. His style of delivery is not an impassioned one, but rather quiet and free from gesture that characterizes all English speakers. He is an easy and fluent talker, rattling forth words and phrases that would corner an ordinary man, with great glibness and seemingly without any effort, but his remarks are not noticeable for any abundance of new ideas, for the same things have often before been said, and his lecture has but one idea, to impress upon all the necessity of furnishing the workmen with beautiful surroundings that the designs that they create may be accordingly beautiful. The aim is a commendable one, but he cannot call before him the audience that would receive benefit from his teachings, and therefore his labors are for naught.

His lecture in this city was not a success, for though at times in the description of some favorite scene, he would grow eloquent in his praise, and paint as beautiful a word picture as ever pleased a hearer, he groped too high after the unattainable to make it interesting.

The following description of him at Dubuque, taken from the Times, expresses to a dot the sentiments of those who listened to him last evening, in this city:

"He was grotesquely attired in knee breeches, with velvet coat, a la Seymour, byronic collar, and silk necktie of bright red, with a curious kerchief of similar hue, pendant from the breast pocket, and cunningly arranged into a lily shape. He tossed back his long mane of tawny hair, which fell down over his shoulders, opened his cavernous mouth and began his speech. The lecture was listened to with considerable indifference, which plainly demonstrates the fact that Dubuque has not yet been educated up to the knowledge and love of aestheticism. In short, it was easy to discern a puzzled expression upon the face of his hearers. He spoke with a monotonous accent, which was preserved throughout the lecture—a sort of lisp which rendered his utterances the selection of words forming lines of no force and of little interest, long and short syllables. His attitude while speaking was decidedly limp, and rather of a medieval or stained glass order, but he failed, at any time, to reach the 'fine Florentine frenzy of the nineteenth century.'"

Occasionally, when describing the shape and ornamentation of Greek and Etruscan ware, he raised his shapely hand, and fancifully manipulated his delicate, tapering fingers. He eyed his audience with a languid gaze. His accent was characterized as the "Oxford drawl," including the broad pronunciation of the letter "a" and the elimination of the letter "e" from the word either. There was a painful absence of all life and animation in his delivery, and he seemed to be speaking in a dead, lifeless way. His voice was not pleasing, nor was his language very elegant. He was a very poor speaker. In every city he visited, every city in that country, there is produced for use a certain amount of artistic knowledge and artistic intellect, and the aim of civilization is to try and find that artistic intellect and power and use it for its own services. For you may use it or squander it, you may strew on the desert or build up for yourselves cities with it. But you can never use it for any other purpose except art. And in the lecture which I have the honor to deliver before you this evening, I will tell you what we in England have done to search out in our great manufacturing cities for those men and women who have knowledge and power to design and create beautiful things. For, believe me, that whatever you hear of the aesthetic movement, you hear of a great deal that is wrong. The movement is an entirely practical movement. What we want to do is to produce, by the means of beautiful surroundings that artistic temperament without which there is no creation of art; there is not an understanding of art, nor even an understanding of life—for as the life of a nation is, so will its art be; if the motive has something noble and beautiful in it, noble and beautiful will be the art; but if its life is shameful, then it will have an art that is grotesque. The lecturer, after further speaking in the above vein, said the primary aim of the aesthetic movement in England was to give the working man the right to live in more lofty, loving brotherhood; which is the keynote of all artistic and beautiful creation; by separating one from the other you bring ruin upon both. All art is high art, and all art is decorative too. The real test of the value of an artist is not in his industry nor his earnestness; even if it is his power to design only; and design is not the offspring of idle fancy, but the long result of cumulative observation, and of delightful habit. Mr. Wilde then made an earnest plea for artistic surroundings. Said he, "Surround your workmen with the influences and beauties of the world. It is impossible for him to copy lovely color on the things he makes unless he sees the lovely color of nature unspoiled about him. It is impossible for him to supply beautiful incident and accident in his decorative work unless he has seen the beautiful incident and action constantly in his world about him."

Coming to the subject of American art,

Mr. Wilde said: "I don't wish, remember, that you should build a new Pisa, or bring back again the life and the decoration of the thirteenth century—that would be wrong and would be impossible. Circumstances with which you must surround your workmen are those of modern American life, because the designs that you are asking from them are those which will make modern American life beautiful for you. The art that you want is an art based on all the inventions of civilization, and to suit all the requirements of the nineteenth century life."

"You think, for instance, that we object to machinery. I tell you we reverence it—we reverence it when it does its rightful task; when it relieves man from labor that is ignoble and soulless, but when it does that which is noble, valuable, and beautiful, only when it is wrought by the hands and hearts of men and women; not when it decorates. Let us have no machine made ornamentation—it is all bad and worthless and ugly; and let us not mistake the thing that is noble and soulless, as being the end of civilization itself. The steam engine, the telephone and the electric light are all valuable inventions, but their value to us depends on the noble uses that we are able to put them to. It is no doubt a great advantage to be able to talk to a man at the other end of the world, as being the end of civilization itself. The steam engine, the telephone and the electric light are all valuable inventions, but their value to us depends on the noble uses that we are able to put them to. 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